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Assembly Sergeant at Arms Room 210 West State Capitol Madison, WI 53702

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Assembly Sergeant at Arms Room 210 West. State Capitol Madison, WI 53702

Assembly Hearing Slip

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Assembly Sergeant at Arms Room 210 West State Capitol Madison, WI 53702

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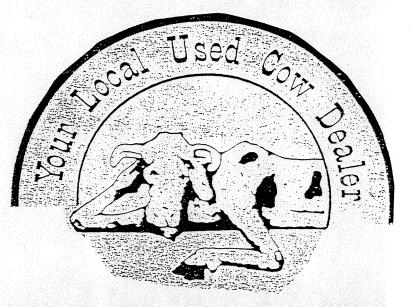
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KAREM, INC.

Dog Food Bi Products
549 Karem Dr. * Marshall, Wi 53559
608-655-3438 * FAX 608-655-4767
WI 1 800 242 9373 * US 1 800 223 2944

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FROM:



May 17, 1995

Honorable Al Ott 314 North Inter-D

Dear Mr. Chairman:

Thank you holding a hearing and allowing me to testify on Assembly Bill 376.

As a representative of the animal food processing industry and ten years in the business, I feel I can testify in support of Assembly Bill 376.

It has been my experience that the 1/8 mile requirement is a law that needs revision. In the case of Karem, Inc., who I am employed by, we purchased property and constructed a facility that will employ 15 to 20 people in the Virocqua area. After we started construction of the plant, we invited the Department of Agriculture, Trade and Consumer Protection (DATCP) to inspect the plant for compliance. After six months of searching for a ideal location off main highways and secondary highways, I was surprised when I was told by a DATCP official we were not in compliance with the 1/8 mile requirement, even though we were the only building and

occupants on a back-woods gravel road.

It was after this we decided to contact Representative Hahn. Through discussions with Representative Hahn and officials at DATCP, I learned that DATCP was in the process of addressing the issue through administrative rules. Representative Hahn was kind enough to work with DATCP to develop language that was acceptable to everyone and rectify the problem.

Assembly Bill 376 will allow us to use the on site farm house, which we will use as a residence for management. Mr. Chairman, having a background in agriculture you can understand that this is a 24 hour a day, seven day a week operation.

I urge you to pass Assembly Bill 376.

Thank you,

George Hatzinger

Karem, INC.

cc: Committee members

Department of Agriculture, Trade and Consumer Protection

Alan T. Tracy, Secretary

2811 Agriculture Drive Madison, Wisconsin 53704-6777

> PO Box 8911 Madison, WI 53708-8911

May 17, 1995

Public Hearing Testimony - LRB 2683/1 Assembly Agriculture Committee Room 417 North, State Capitol

Chairman Ott and Committee Members:

The Department of Agriculture, Trade and Consumer Protection (DATCP) is testifying today in support of LRB 2683/1, and wishes to thank State Rep. Eugene Hahn and his staff for working with DATCP to resolve the various issues addressed by this legislation.

Several years ago, the Department began a more intensive regulatory oversight over meat rendering facilities, animal food processors and dead animal collectors following an internal reorganization that placed these duties within the Division of Food Safety.

The rationale for these regulatory efforts is to assure that dead or diseased animals are effectively kept from the human food chain, and that proper safeguards are followed by businesses to prevent the further spread of animal disease.

DATCP currently licenses and inspects 9 rendering plants and grease processors, 28 animal food processing facilities, 26 fur farms, and 28 dead animal collectors.

During the course of its compliance activities, the Division of Food Safety has identified a number of problems and "wording glitches" with respect to s. 95.72, Stats., relating to the transportion, processing and disposal of dead animals. The provisions of LRB 2683/1 are intended to correct these statutory deficiencies for the benefit of licensed businesses, as well as the Department's enforcement activities. A more detailed analysis follows:

1. Statutory Renumbering and Placement

The proposed legislation renumbers s. 95.72, Stats., as a section in Chapter 97 which reflects the statutory authority of the Division of Food Safety. In doing so, the bill provides the Division with special enforcement tools by which to obtain compliance with the current provisions of s. 95.72, Stats. These include clear inspection and sampling authority, the ability to issue detention orders, special

order authority, injunctive relief, and summary order authority if the failure to comply with regulations is found to constitute a serious danger to public health.

2. <u>Definition of a Rendering or Processing Plant</u>

This is largely a technical change that clarifies the definition of a rendering or processing plant to include facilities that collect, slaughter, render or process dead animals for the production of animal food.

3. Conditional Licensing of Facilities

Current law allows DATCP to grant temporary permits pending final action on a licensing application. The Division does not issue temporary permits; rather, we issue conditional licenses premised upon meeting inspection and licensing requirements. This provision is largely technical.

4. Expiration Date Change for Licenses

Current law establishes a February 28 expiration date for licenses issued under s. 95.72, Stats. The bill calls for a July 31 expiration date. This benefits those businesses who contract with DNR for dead animal collection services. These contracts operate on a fiscal year basis from July 1 through June 30. The change allows dead animal collectors to know beforehand whether they receive a DNR contract before having to acquire a DATCP license.

5. Repeal of Location Requirements for Rendering or Processing Plants

The bill repeals the current statutory provision prohibiting the location of a rendering or processing plant within one-eighth mile from a dwelling, business building or public highway. Some licensed facilities include the owner's dwelling, or housing for coworkers as part of the overall business operation. The one-eighth mile requirement is also regarded by DATCP as unduly arbitrary. Local zoning authorities are better equipped to determine location criteria for these businesses.

6. Disposal Requirements for Rendering or Processing Plants

Current law allows DATCP to issue permits allowing a longer amount of time to dispose of dead animals by rendering or processing plants. DATCP already has this flexibility under its current Chapter 97 authority. Current law also allows a facility to ignore carcass disposal requirements "if disposal within the time period is impossible and the Department is so notified by telephone." This language creates a huge enforcement loophole for inspection staff that has complicated DATCP compliance activities.

7. Collection and Transporting of Unprocessed Hides

The bill deletes current statutory provisions which exempt persons who collect or process animal hides from licensing and transportation requirements. The changes eliminate confusion as to what constitutes a dead animal collector and processor, and rid the statute of an enforcement loophole. Elimination of the hide exemption will appropriately regulate a business enterprise that can pose undue risk to animal health and public safety.

8. <u>Correction of Deficiencies</u>

The bill deletes current statutory provisions requiring DATCP to grant businesses specified statutory timeframes to correct facility or vehicle deficiencies, as well as additional timeframes to correct deficiencies found during reinspections of these establishments. Depending upon the nature of the violation, either longer or shorter timeframes may be more appropriate to correct deficiencies found during inspections of facilities or vehicles used to transport dead animals. Current statutory wording has been used by some businesses to delay efforts to achieve compliance with regulations.

9. Penalties

The bill deletes the current provision of s. 95.72, Stats., which provides for a civil forfeiture of not less than \$500 nor more than \$1,000 for violations of the law. This would be replaced by the general penalty provisions of s. 97.72, Stats. This provides for criminal or civil penalty options for county district attorneys.

10. <u>Vehicle Permit Requirements</u>

Lastly, the Department is requesting an amendment to LRB 2683/1 that will delete permit requirements for vehicles used in transporting dead animals. This is a cumbersome requirement for industry and an administrative burden for the Department, and is unnecessary as an enforcement tool given current licensing requirements for the businesses. Current law also prohibits the Department from charging a fee for vehicle permits. Rather than attempt to develop a fee structure for these permits in order to recover administrative costs, DATCP proposes to eliminate the permit requirement altogether.

The Department appreciates the prompt attention given to this legislation by the Assembly Agriculture Committee, and urges your support of the bill.

EUGENE HAHN

State Representative • 47th Assembly District

May 17, 1995

Honorable Al Ott 314 North .Inter-D



Chairman: Assembly Committee on Tourism & Recreation

Dear Chairman Ott;

Thank you for allowing Assembly Bill (AB) 376 to have a hearing on short notice.

In rural Wisconsin there are odors that are objectionable to our society, but not necessarily harmful to our health. It is a fact that some statutes have been passed that were disastrous to a business but pleased the traveler or resident. Hence the reason for AB 376.

The disposal of dead livestock is a serious problem. Four fifths of all human disease are shared with vertebra animals. That is the reason for statutes requiring the burial of animal remains to be six feet underground.

A good example of this was the struggle that took place with the disease tuberculous (T.B.), which was taking one life in every 500 people in this nation at the turn on the century. That ratio was down to 12.3 people per 100,000 by the year 1980.

A French veterinarian discovered a human and animal T.B. relationship in 1790, but it took 68 years to convince the health experts of the accuracy of the theory. A term defining the transfer of disease is zoonosis.

In East Africa the dead are left for the hyenas and jackals to



dispose of, and in this case, a pastoral people are perpetuating the transfer of disease. In India, Zoroastrian Parsees people traditionally expose the dead to birds, so in effect we have transmitted the disease from animals to humans to animals, whether domestic or wild.

Here in Wisconsin the deer kill is frequently observed lying along the side of the road, but the farmer has state policy to deal with in the disposal of dead animals. It is virtually impossible to dispose of an animal by burial in the dead of winter and many times close to impossible during a dry summer. Therefore a service like that offered by Karem Inc. is a most positive solution.

We have rules regarding the distance from homes and roads which are difficult to operate under. The situation with roads should be left to the local zoning authorities and the question of homes in the vicinity versus a company home resolved.

At the same time a serious problem with livestock management of hides has surfaced. The bill also makes a correction in that hides collectors will now be monitored as well, adding to the health benefits of the bill.

I would encourage the passage of AB 376, and thank you for allowing me to testify.

Sincerely,

Evgene Hahn

State Representative

cc: committee members

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One provision of the bill deletes the current statutory exemption from licensing and transportation requirements for persons who collect or process animal hides. The								
Department estimates that as many as five businesses will need to be licensed as dead								
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inspection time. Assuming an average hourly rate of \$16 for the Department's meat compliance investigation staff, costs to the Department would increase by about \$460,								
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